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OFFICE, CHRONICLE BUILDING, 511 MINOR STREET
BETWEEN D AND E STREETS.
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Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOL. 2. WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863. NO. 16

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Daily Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

ADDRESS
DELIVERED AT GETTYSBURG
ON THE
NINETEENTH OF NOVEMBER,
AT THE
CONSECRATION OF THE CEMETERY
PURSUANT FOR THE
INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS
OF THOSE
Who Fell on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July,
IN THE BATTLE AT THAT PLACE.
BY EDWARD EVERETT.

It was appointed by law, in advance, that the cemetery of the dead who had fallen should be consecrated with appropriate ceremonies, and the day was fixed. You have honored me with an invitation to come here this day, where their bodies will be laid in the earth, to perform the service which you desire. I am deeply sensible of the honor you have conferred upon me, in selecting me for this duty, and I wish that I could feel that I had been left free to discharge it, as I should have done, in the manner most befitting the occasion, and most worthy of the distinguished men whose remains are to be consigned to the tomb. But I am not left free. I am compelled to perform the task which you have assigned me, in the midst of the engrossing occupations of a large city, and in the midst of the excitement, anxiety, and alarm, which have prevailed throughout the country during the last seven months. I am compelled to perform it, without the aid of books, and without the possibility of consulting authorities, which I have been accustomed to consult, when I have attempted to write upon any subject which required research. I am compelled to perform it, without the assistance of those friendly offices, which I have been accustomed to receive, when I have attempted to speak in public. I am compelled to perform it, in the midst of the heavy sorrow which has fallen upon me, and upon many families around me, and upon the whole country, in the untimely loss of many of its most valuable citizens, and in the tragical circumstances which have marked their departure. I am compelled to perform it, in the midst of the deepest grief that has ever clothed our land in mourning. Under these circumstances, I am sure that you will not think that I have sought the occasion, or that I am actuated by the ambition, of appearing before you and the country on this solemn day. I have obeyed your call, because I could not do otherwise, and because I hoped that, in the circumstances in which I should be placed, I might perform the service without discredit to myself.

Standing in the midst of a battle-field, where so many of the gallant men who periled their lives for their country have fallen, and where the broken forms of battle are mingled with the quiet forms of nature, I turn my thoughts, in the first place, to the pious duty of paying the tribute of a respectful sympathy to the distinguished dead. Four months have elapsed, to a day, since the enemy, who had invaded the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, aroused by the alarm of danger the whole military force of the country, and compelled it to assemble in mass to defend its own soil. The battle which ensued, commenced on the first day of July, and was fought with the utmost violence, obstinacy, and carnage, on the second and third days of the month. The enemy, who had penetrated into the heart of the country, set in motion every power at his command to force a victory on the one side or the other, during the continuance of the battle. Masses were hurled upon masses, to break down the opposing lines by the weight of numbers. Infantry, artillery, cavalry, were precipitated upon each other, in the shock of battle, with a fierceness of onset, a stubbornness of resistance, a destructiveness of effect, which have rarely been witnessed in the wars of civilized men. Brigades, divisions, corps, were successively engaged in the terrific struggle, and regiments were repeatedly cut to pieces, in the vain attempt to force a way through the enemy's lines. Death reaped his richest harvest among the officers, who led on their men to the charge, and the men, who, inspired by their example, pressed forward with undaunted resolution to the execution of their orders. Hundreds and thousands fell, on both sides, during the three days, and their mangled bodies covered the ground on which they fought. The broken ranks of the enemy, after the battle was over, were pursued to the mountains, and through the passes, which they had crossed in their descent into the country, and driven back to the banks of the Potomac, which they recrossed, after a vain attempt to establish a bridge-head on the north side of the river, and to intrench themselves in the enemy's country.

The field of these three days of important conflict was, at first, in the evening, General Meade's head quarters; and, on the next day, General Meade established his line of battle, with his centre upon the Cumberland road. The enemy, concentrated in front of him, occupied the semicircle of which Seminary Ridge, on the west, is the centre. It was directed to occupy Gettysburg. The position of the hostile armies was, therefore, that of two parallel lines, drawn from east to west, the enemy's line being about a mile north of Meade's line, and the two lines being about a mile apart. Meade's line was in the form of a fish-hook, the point of which was on the left, and the barb on the right. The enemy's line was in the form of a bow, the centre of which was on the left, and the two ends on the right. The two lines were, therefore, nearly equidistant from each other throughout their whole extent, and the two armies were encamped on the ground on which they fought. The battle commenced on the first day, by the advance of the enemy upon the town of Gettysburg, from the direction of Seminary Ridge, which was carried, after a short resistance, by the troops of the First Army Corps, under General Reynolds, who fell in the early part of the action. The enemy, after occupying the ground for the town, extended his line to the right, and attempted to turn the position of the National forces, which, on the arrival of General Howard, deployed in front of Cemetery Hill, and on the ground to the right and left of it. The enemy, after a severe struggle, was repulsed, and retired to the ridge on which the Seminary is situated, and which is the centre of the semicircle described by the enemy's line. The National line of battle was extended on the left, from Cemetery Hill, to Round Top, and on the right, from Cemetery Hill, to Culp's Hill. The enemy, after repeated efforts, was unable to force the National line, and, on the night of the 2d, withdrew his troops from the ridge, and from the town, and concentrated his whole force on the ridge of Seminary. On the third day, the enemy renewed the battle, by a heavy cannonade, which was kept up for two hours, and was followed by a charge of infantry, directed against the centre of the National line, which was repulsed with great slaughter. The enemy, after this repulse, withdrew his troops from the ridge, and from the town, and commenced his retreat towards the Potomac, which he crossed at Williamsport, and Falling Waters, on the 14th, and 15th of July. On the succeeding evening, the National army, in pursuance of the enemy, moved forward, on the retirement of the enemy from Virginia, and pressed for during six days, when it came up with the enemy, and attacked him on the 23d, and 24th. Attempts of the enemy to cross the river at Berkley and Shepherdstown, and to fall upon the National army, while separated from its base of supplies, were frustrated by the prompt movements of the National army, which, after the enemy had crossed the river, moved down the Potomac, and resumed its position on the Rappahannock, where General Meade established his head quarters at Warrenton, on the 31st of July, and his line of battle, with his right at Warrenton, and his left at Sulphur Springs, and Waterloo, on the Upper Rappahannock, and his cavalry on the Rappahannock, and on the Rapidan, where it remained, until the movement of the army commenced, which has terminated in the occupation of Culpeper, Brandy Station, and Stevensburg, by the National forces, and the occupation of Orange Court House, and Madison Court House, by the enemy.

The battle of Gettysburg, which has been thus briefly described, was, in its results, one of the most important victories of the war. The enemy, who had penetrated into the heart of the country, was driven back to the banks of the Potomac, and compelled to recross the river, with the loss of a large number of prisoners, and of a great amount of artillery, and small arms. All the stupendous exertions, put forth, and sacrifices endured, by the enemy, in the campaign, which was undertaken for the purpose of transferring the war from the soil of Virginia to that of the North, were rendered fruitless, and the campaign itself was a disastrous failure. The battle was fought, on the part of the National army, by the Army of the Potomac, which had been reinforced by the First Army Corps, from the Army of the Rappahannock, and by the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, from the Army of the Cumberland, and by the Army of Virginia, under General Milroy, which had been driven from their position at Winchester, by the enemy, on the 13th of June, and had retired, by the way of Harper's Ferry, to Maryland Heights, and Bolivar Heights, on the Potomac, and had rendered important services in the battle, by the attack upon the enemy's rear, on the afternoon of the 3d of July, at Fairfield, on Hagerstown and Emmittsburg road, and by the occupation of Gettysburg, on the 4th of July, and by the pursuit of the enemy, successively on eight days through Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and by the capture of large numbers of prisoners, and of guns, and small arms, and by the recapture of the trophies taken at Winchester, on the 13th of June, and by the capture of 3,000 cattle, and 4,000 or 5,000 wagons, and ambulances, and by the capture of the enemy's pontoon bridge, on the Potomac.

To the Army of the Potomac, and to the Army of the Cumberland, and to the Army of Virginia, and to the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, and to the First Army Corps, and to the Army of the Rappahannock, and to the Army of the Shenandoah, and to the Army of the Susquehanna, and to the Army of the Monongahela, and to the Army of the Ohio, and to the Army of the Tennessee, and to the Army of the Gulf, and to the Army of the James, and to the Army of the Potomac, and to the Army of the Rappahannock, and to the Army of the Rapidan, and to the Army of the Cumberland, and to the Army of Virginia

defence. The spots on which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields beyond the ridge, where the noble Reynolds held the advancing foe at bay, and while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self-sacrifice the triumph of the two succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks in after times the wondering ploughman will turn up, with the rude weapons of savage warfare, the fearful missile of modern artillery; the Seminary Ridge, the peach orchard, Cemetery, Culp, and Wolf Hill, Round Top, Little Round Top, humble names, henceforward dear and famous; no lapse of time, no distance of space, shall cause you to be forgotten. "The whole earth," said Pericles, as he stood over the remains of his fellow-citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian war, "the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men." All time, he might have added, is the millenium of their glory. Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected much honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States—their officers and men—to the warmest thanks and the richest rewards which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of these martyr-heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of the great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates THE BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG.

Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1863.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that from this date until the meeting of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.
November 18, 1863.

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG, will be issued to-morrow in pamphlet form. For sale at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Wilmington, Delaware, giving the result of the election in that State, shows that Delaware has given the finishing touch to the Copperhead defeats in all the recent elections. In fact, while all the other States have shown that Copperheadism is powerless, Delaware has made it forever contemptible. Anything so ludicrous as the position of Brown at the polls never occurred within the history of popular elections. Comment upon the defeat would be cruelty.

Burnside has at last been attacked, probably by Longstreet. After considerable skirmishing the enemy stormed our outposts on the Kingston road, compelling our advanced force to fall back. In the struggle General Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field. Longstreet is playing a desperate game in sliding in between two armies on the Kingston road, and we shall be mistaken if he gets away whole. The army in East Tennessee is in good spirits and surrounded by friends. If things work well and speedily, Longstreet and not Burnside will be bagged. A glance at the map will tell the risk which an intrepid rebel has run. We dare not look for anything but victory to that quarter. A defeat, and East Tennessee would be checkmated.

The Federal prisoners at Richmond are still receiving supplies through the Baltimore *American* Relief Fund. We have been requested to state, by the way, that the supplies sent by Government have been permitted to reach their destination by the rebel officials. The rumor that the rebels permitted clothing to be distributed, and not food, is an error. Forty-eight thousand rations sent by the Secretary of War last week have been received, and a letter to the Government from General Neal Dow states that they have been distributed. The error was caused by the fact that the rebel authorities would not permit the officer in charge to accompany the rations further than City Point.

We have European news to the 8th inst. The Emperor Napoleon had invited all sovereigns to a European Congress, supposed to be on the affairs of Poland. [The New York *Tribune* asserts editorially, on "authority" it cannot be mistaken, that the Emperor of [illegible] making immense defensive operations. The two facts may be taken together.] We have also a synopsis, not very intelligibly reported, of the Emperor's speech, brief enough for the reader to consult. It is reported that the English Government is willing to buy Mr. Laird's celebrated iron-clad rams.

Our latest dates from Richmond are up to the 10th. The papers growl over the increased vigilance at Wilmington. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that Grant expects soon to attack Lookout Mountain. Forty Federal prisoners escaped from confinement a few days ago. Four thousand Federal prisoners are to be sent to Danville. The bombardment of Sumter still progresses. Mrs. Todd, the mother of Mrs. Lincoln, had arrived through the lines on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. General Helm.

General Averill has succeeded in driving all the remnants of rebels from the new State of West Virginia. He had a fight with Imboden, and captured twenty-five prisoners. Colonel Boyd, of the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, has returned to headquarters from the valley near New Market, bringing in twenty-seven prisoners, ninety head of cattle, besides horses, arms, and camp equipage.

The news from Memphis is meagre, though there are indications that another fight soon is to take place on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. General Hurlbut has issued an order with regard to corrupt traders and those within his district liable to military duty.

The 3d corps was reviewed on the 17th instant, by Generals Sedgwick and French, with four officers of the Royal Guards, of England. The railroad is now in running order from Alexandria to Culpeper. Gen. Meade's army is in fine condition.

Our latest advices from the Teche country confirm the news of the disaster to General Washburne. Our loss in killed and wounded was quite heavy. The 67th Indiana was captured almost entire.

Major General Butler and staff have gone to North Carolina. John D. Sanborn has been appointed provost marshal of General Butler's Department.

The efficient officers under Provost Marshal Scheetz make large hauls of deserters daily. Sixty were sent to their regiments yesterday.

The prize steamers Cornubia and Ella and Anna have arrived at Boston.

MR. EVERETT'S GETTYSBURG ORATION.

We print on the first page a full report of the oration delivered yesterday by the Hon. Edward Everett, at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. It would be superfluous to say that the orator rose to the patriotic and solemn grandeur of the occasion. Yet higher praise than this could not be given to human intellect or human eloquence, for the occasion has had no parallel in modern times, and even the Grecian ceremonies, at the ob[illegible] of warriors, to which the orator so aptly alluded, were but a faint adu[illegible] of the scene of yester[illegible]. After a brief allusion to the Athenian ceremonials, and a hinting at what would [illegible] the fate of Baltimore, Washington, [illegible], and Philadelphia, but for the [illegible] rebels by the brave men who fell [illegible], Mr. Everett enters upon a [illegible] history of the rebellion, and especially [illegible] precedent facts, some of them coming within his personal knowledge, and all sustained by indubitable proof, showing that the whole rebellion was deliberately planned years ago, and that the firing upon Fort Sumter was a well arranged thing, designed to "fire the Southern heart" and precipitate the Southern States into the war against the Union.

The object of this glance at the antecedents of the revolt was to refute, as it most effectually does, the pretence on the part of the rebels that the war is one of self defence, waged for the right of self government. Coming down to the events immediately preceding the battles of Gettysburg, with a facility and clearness rarely displayed by a civilian speaking upon military movements, Mr. Everett describes the strategy of General Lee and the twofold object of his attempt to enter Maryland and Pennsylvania, and all the events immediately consequent thereupon. He shows how General Hooker prevented Lee from perfecting his original design, and compelled him first to delay his advance, and then to make it under circumstances far less favorable than he had originally intended, and how the circumstances had become critical when General Hooker was superseded by General Meade. On this point the orator incidentally remarks, with transparent justice and truth, that it reflected the highest credit upon General Meade, upon General Hooker, and upon the corps commanders of the Army of the Potomac, that a change could take place in the chief command of so large a force on the eve of a general battle, especially as the various corps were necessarily moving on lines somewhat divergent, in ignorance of the enemy's intended point of concentration, and it being vitally important that not an hour's hesitation should ensue in the advance of any portion of the entire army. Having paid this well merited compliment to the officers of the Army of the Potomac, Mr. Everett resumes the narrative of events culminating in the Gettysburg battles of July 1, 2, and 3.

It would be unnecessary, even had we room, to follow the distinguished gentleman through this portion of his magnificent oration. His description, vivid as though written with a sunbeam, occupies the third and fourth, and a portion of the fifth columns of our first page, and glows with such vitality that no one can leave the reading uncompleted who once commences it. Having thus disposed of the narrative part of his subject, Mr. Everett enters boldly into the discussion of the great principles at issue in our national conflict, and, as the former portions had manifested his great resources of diction, affording some of the finest specimens of word painting that eloquence ever limned, so this broader and possibly more congenial field shows his mastery of historical facts and his cogent logic in defining and applying cardinal principles. We cannot refrain from repeating a single paragraph of the oration which seems to us strikingly fortunate in its ideas and illustrations:

I call the war which the Confederates are waging against the Union a "rebellion" because it is one, and in grave matters it is best to call things by their right names. The Constitution of the United States puts "rebellion" on a par with "invasion." The Constitution and law, not only of England, but of every civilized country, regard them in the same light; or rather they regard the rebel in arms as far worse than the alien enemy. To levy war against the United States is the constitutional definition of treason, and that crime is, by every civilized Government, regarded as the highest which citizen or subject can commit. Not content with the sanctions of human justice, of all the crimes against the law of the land it is singled out for the denunciations of religion. The Litanies of every Church in Christendom, as far as I am aware, from the Metropolitan Cathedrals of Europe to the humblest Missionary Chapel in the islands of the sea, concur with the Church of England in imploring the Sovereign of the Universe, by the most awful adjurations which the heart of man can conceive or his tongue utter, to deliver us from "sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion." And good reason; for while a rebellion against tyranny—a rebellion designed, after prostrating arbitrary power, to establish free government on the basis of justice and truth, is an enterprise on which good men and angels may look with complacency—an unprovoked rebellion of ambitious men, against a beneficent Government for the purpose—the avowed purpose—of establishing, extending, and perpetuating any form of injustice and wrong, is an imitation on earth of that first foul revolt of "the Infernal Serpent, which emptied Heaven of one third part of its angels."

The argument on State sovereignty, in the sense in which it has been employed to justify Secession and the casting off of Federal authority, is emphatically *unanswerable*. We know not where it has been more logically and forcibly set forth. It is concise, clear, conclusive. It is impaired by no waste of words, disfigured by no extraneous ideas, weakened by no circumlocution. We commend the reading of this portion of Mr. Everett's oration to any sincere inquirer after truth who may have been in doubt where to draw the line between the powers of the Federal Government and the rights of the individual States. So impressed are we with the exposure which Mr. Everett has made of the "wretched sophistries" that have been spoken and written on this topic, that we do not hesitate to say that this section of his oration will hereafter be universally received and quoted as the sovereign antidote to the Southern heresy of State rights. Nor is the application of the argument less worthy of the distinguished orator, to wit: that the war must be waged by the United States until the military power of the Secessionists is destroyed, for "it cannot be that twenty-two millions of brave and prosperous freemen will, for the temptation of a brief truce in an eternal border war, consent to the hideous national suicide" which Secession necessarily involves. Very thoroughly, too, does Mr. Everett sweep away the sophistical plea of Copperheads and other sympathizers with rebellion, that the war has engendered feelings of exasperation and bitterness at the South that will render the restoration of the Union, once possible, henceforth impossible. On this point the tables are most completely turned upon the rebels and those who make the plea on their behalf. "I do not believe," says the impassioned orator, "that there is in all history the record of a civil war of such gigantic dimensions where so little has been done in the spirit of vindictiveness as in this war by the Government and commanders of the United States, and this notwithstanding the provocation given by the rebel Government by assuming the responsibility of wretches like Quantrell, refusing quarter to colored troops, and scourging and selling into slavery free colored men from the North who fell into their hands, covering the sea with pirates, and starving prisoners of war to death."

But the space at our disposal compels us to dismiss this noble oration, with the single further remark that he who delivered it will stand higher than ever in the confidence and admiration of his co-loyal countrymen, for this address; and none the less for his voluntary admission that he "was led, perhaps too long, to tread in the path of hopeless compromise, in the fond endeavor to conciliate those *who were pre-determined not to be conciliated*."

THE President, with the members of his suite who accompanied him to Gettysburg to attend the celebration yesterday, left that point in a special train at half past 6 o'clock last evening, and arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL SHUBRICK.—We learn that Admiral Shubrick was taken suddenly ill on Friday night, and before any but his most intimate friends were aware of it his condition assumed a serious aspect. Under the vigorous treatment of his physicians he has rallied, and is now pronounced out of danger, though requiring great care. Admiral Shubrick is by birth a South Carolinian, and when the rebellion broke out the Confederates held out brilliant offers to him to join their cause, but, with a loyalty and patriotism unfaltering, he spurned their tendered bribes. He has been in the naval service fifty-seven years, and is now the president of the Light-house Board.

MORE NEGRO REGIMENTS.—Intelligence from Nashville informs us that Major George L. Stearns is organizing a negro regiment at Gallatin, another at Columbia, one at Murfreesboro, and one at Clarksville. He musters one hundred and two men into each company, including four experienced cooks. In six weeks he raised one full regiment and six hundred men in another. Enlistments [illegible] Columbia, on the borders of Kentucky, [illegible] rope is a great many Kentucky [illegible], it is said to be quite difficult to distinguish them from the Tennessee article. Major Stearns is gradually being charged with the support of crowds of impoverished women and children who come within our lines. His purpose is to put them on abandoned rebel farms around Nashville.

THE GERMAN UNION.—A meeting of this association will be held on Saturday evening, at Smeed's Hall, when Mr. J. F. Meyers will deliver an address in English on "The Measures best adapted to secure Permanent Peace."

We are indebted to Marshal Lamon, Mr. Nicolay, the President's private secretary; Mr. B. P. Snyder, Manager of the American Telegraph, and Captain Scheetz, the Provost Marshal of Washington, for many favors extended to us during our visit.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Skirmishing and Cannonading.

A cavalry skirmish between about two hundred rebels and a portion of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry took place on Wednesday at Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan. The loss was small. Some of our men were captured.

On Wednesday night cannonading was heard in the direction of the Rapidan, south of Culpeper.

Paymasters are now busily engaged in paying off nearly, if not quite, all the army corps.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Capture of the John Watt and Bold Hunter by the Georgia.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH GENERALLY MISUNDERSTOOD.

CONFEDERATE LOAN 63 AND 65.

The Rams Probably to be Bought by the British Government.

SANDY HOOK, November 19.—The Persia, from Liverpool on the 7th and Queenstown on the 8th inst., has arrived off this point.

Napoleon has issued letters inviting sovereigns to a European congress.

The war in New Zealand is progressing unfavorably to the Maories.

LONDON, Sunday.—Consols closed yesterday, after official hours, at 91½a91¾, ex-dividend.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamer Persia arrived up here at 10 o'clock.

The steamer Georgia, captured, some time before her arrival at Cherbourg, the ships John Watt, from Moulmain for Cork, and Bold Hunter, from Dundee for Calcutta. It is not stated what she did with them. As she is reported to have boarded upwards of ninety vessels shortly before arriving at Cherbourg, it is supposed she made more captures than the above.

The *Times* editorially approves the decision of the Court of Exchequer in granting a new trial in the Alexandra case.

Lloyd's Salvage Association will send out an agent to inquire into the capture of the steamer Sir William Peel, off Matamoras, and to claim the ship and cargo in the New Orleans Prize Court.

A Paris telegram dissuades Liverpool shippers from sending anything to Matamoras, the blockade being effective.

Napoleon's speech to the French legislature is universally discussed. Interpretations differ so widely that while some journals regard it as eminently pacific, others look on it as indicative of war.

Some English journals oppose a congress on Poland, and ask if the Emperor really means that war is inevitable without one.

The Paris and London journals are alike at variance in their views of the speech.

Vienna journals agree that the speech is calculated to create uneasiness.

The Paris bourse is dull and lower at 66f and 90c.

The *La France* says diplomatic overtures will follow the speech, and the European congress may be considered as convoked. A letter from Earl Russell to the British Minister in Russia, dated October 20, is published. It says her Majesty's Government have no wish to prolong the correspondence for mere controversy, and says Russia has special obligations with regard to Poland, and the rights of Poland are contained in the same instrument which confers the title of King of Poland on the Emperor of Russia.

LIVERPOOL—Saturday night.—Laird's iron clads have been valued by order of the Government—the El Tousson at £106,000, and the El Monnassur at £80,000. It is said the Government wishes to buy them.

LONDON, November 7.—The Confederate loan is at 63a65.

VIENNA, November 6.—In the Lower House of Reichsrath, to-day, twenty millions of florins were granted to relieve distress in Hungary.

The Bank of France, on the 1st instant, advanced the rates of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

Napoleon's speech, after analyzing the condition of the Empire, says certainly the prosperity of our country would take a more rapid course if political preoccupation did not trouble it; but, in the life of nations, events unforeseen and inevitable arise which must be met without fear and supported without faltery. Of this number is the war in America.

The compulsory occupation of Mexico and Cochin China, the insurrection in Poland, these are not so much the result of premeditated plan, but the force of the thing has brought them about; nevertheless, they are to be regretted. How, in fact, could we develop our foreign commerce if on one side we were to renounce all influence in America, and if, on the other, in presence of the immense territory occupied by the Spanish and Dutch, France is alone without possessions in the Asiatic seas.

We have conquered in Cochin China a position which, without subjecting us to difficulties of local government, will permit us to make use of the immense resources of these countries, and civilize them by commerce.

In Mexico, after unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and sailors surmounted, we have seen populations welcome us as liberators. Our efforts are not to be in vain, and we shall be largely recompensed for our sacrifices when the destinies of that country, which owes us its regeneration, shall have been confided to a prince who has enlightenment, and whose qualities render worthy of so noble a mission. Let us then have faith in our enterprise beyond the seas.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Another Fight Expected on the Line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—An Important Order from General Hurlbut in Relation to Citizens Within our Lines Doing Military Duty.

CAIRO, November 18.—The Memphis papers of the 16th bring no news, but private information says appearances indicate another fight on the Memphis and Charleston railroad soon by Forrest and Chalmers.

General Hurlbut has issued the following general order:

People in the district west of the Tennessee and north of the counties of Mississippi having shown no disposition and made no attempt to protect themselves from marauders and guerrilla bands, but, having submitted themselves without organized resistance to the domination of these petty tyrants, and combined in many instances with our enemies to procure from corrupt traders of the city of Memphis and elsewhere supplies for the use of the public enemy, proved themselves unworthy of the indulgence shown them by the Government, it is therefore ordered that the lines of pickets around the several military posts of this command be closed, and that no goods of any description be allowed to pass out, nor anything brought in except firewood and provisions by any citizen without the written order of some general officer. All merchants and others doing business will be held responsible for a knowledge of the residence of the parties to whom they sell, and the sales of merchants to persons beyond the lines of pickets will be punished with the severest rigor known to the laws of war. All persons residing under the protection of the United States physically capable of military duty are liable to perform the same in a country under martial law, especially in the city of Memphis, where it is known many have fled to escape the liability of military service at home. This rule will be strictly applied in pursuance to orders to this effect from Major General Sherman, commanding the department. All officers commanding districts, divisions, and detached brigades, in this corps, will immediately proceed to impress into the service of the United States such able-bodied persons as may be required to fill up the existing regiments and batteries to the maximum. Persons so impressed, if they enlist for three years, or the war will be entitled to the full benefits provided by the acts of Congress. If not they will receive clothing and rations, and the question of pay will be settled by the proper authorities hereafter. When there shall be no further necessity for their services they will be discharged.

FROM THE TECHE COUNTRY.

The Attack on Gen. Washburne.

OUR LOSS SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN

67th Indiana Captured Entire.

THE 13TH ARMY CORPS ORDERED TO TEXAS.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamer Creole, from New Orleans on the 11th inst., has arrived here. Further details from the Teche country, relative to the attack on Washburne's advance, show that our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was 677. The 67th Indiana was captured almost entire. The 60th Indiana and 96th Ohio lost heavily.

The rebels outnumbered our force five to one. We excelled them in artillery, which, at short range, is thought to have swept off large numbers of the rebels.

It is reported that the 13th army corps has been ordered to Texas, via the Gulf.

General Wadsworth and Adjutant General Thomas have arrived at New Orleans.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

The Copperheads Utterly Caved In.

THEY DARE NOT SHOW THEMSELVES.

Their Candidates Got Scarcely any Votes.

THE GAME WHOLLY PLAYED OUT.

(Special Dispatch to the Daily Morning Chronicle.)

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 19.—The election in this State passed off quietly. The Copperheads, seeing defeat staring them in the face, abandoned the contest. Brown did not withdraw, but the leaders, knowing they would be compelled to proclaim themselves loyal men in order to vote, gave the key-note for the whole party to stay at home. Smithers walked the course. Newcastle county gives Smithers 4,014 votes, and Brown 6 votes. In six districts of Kent county Smithers has 1,275 votes; Brown, none. In five districts of Sussex county, Smithers has 844 votes, and Brown 7 votes, showing a gain for Smithers over Fisher's vote of last year in this county.

J. HEALD,
Chairman State Committee.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Enemy Commenced Skirmishing at Kingston.

THEY ARE MET BY OUR ADVANCE, WHO RETIRE TO A STRONGER POSITION.

Burnside's Position Invested, but He will Hold it to the Last Man.

ALL HOPEFUL AND CONFIDENT.

NEW YORK, November 19.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Knoxville, dated yesterday, says: "The enemy began skirmishing from their position on Kingston road at 10 o'clock this morning. Our advance alone, composed wholly of mounted infantry and cavalry, commanded the position, under General Sanders.

At noon the enemy opened their artillery at short range, their battery being protected by a large house. Benjamin's battery replied, occupying a chief fortification half a mile in front of and around the right of the town.

A desperate charge was made by the enemy about 3 o'clock, P. M. Our men were protected by a rail barricade on the crest of the hill.

General Sanders was severely wounded, and was borne from the field.

We yielded our position, fell back about a third of a mile to a stronger one.

We lost about one hundred, a quarter of whom were killed. The enemy had completely invested the place, but Burnside will defend it to the last man, and it is believed successfully. The troops are in the best spirits, every important point is fortified, and confidence prevails that we shall whip the enemy out.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Bombardment Still Continued.

SUMTER MUCH REDUCED.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamer Dupont, from Charleston bar, on the evening of the 16th, reports that the bombardment of Fort Sumter continues day and night, and the fort was much reduced, and will be compelled to surrender in a short time.

Our Prisoners at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—Intelligence from our prisoners at Richmond is most gloomy. No meat had been furnished them for twelve days, and the prisoners on Belle Isle had actually killed and eaten dogs to sustain life.

The supplies furnished by the Baltimore *American* Relief Fund are going forward daily, but are not sufficient to feed 13,000 men.

I shall endeavor to send fifty barrels of beef and one hundred barrels of flour to-morrow, in full confidence that our citizens will be aided in their contributions from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington.

I am sending provisions in advance of the receipt of funds to pay for them.

These men must not be permitted to starve.

CHARLES C. FULTON,
Proprietor of the Baltimore *American*.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—The shipments to Richmond to-morrow for our starving prisoners, from the Baltimore *American* Relief Fund, will consist of fifty barrels of flour, fifteen barrels of beef, fifteen barrels of pork, three barrels of bologna sausages, one barrel of smoked beef, twelve boxes of soap, with a supply of yeast cakes, salt, etc., to the value of eleven hundred dollars, making the whole amount thus far sent by Mr. C. C. Fulton about thirty four hundred dollars.

John D. Sanborn Provost Marshal for General Butler's Department—General Butler gone to North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 18.—Mr. John D. Sanborn has been appointed special provost marshal for this department.

Major General Butler and some of his staff will leave this evening for North Carolina.

Subscription to Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—The Subscription agent reports the sales to-day of $731,550 of Five-Twenties.

Arrival of Prize Steamers.

BOSTON, November 19.—The prize steamers Cornubia and Ella have arrived.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Imboden's Command Dispersed.

NO REBELS IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Colonel Boyd Makes a Clean Victory.

The following dispatches were received here today from the headquarters of the army:

CUMBERLAND, MD., November 18, 1863.

Brigadier General Cullum, Chief of Staff:

General Averill has arrived at New Creek. At or near Covington he encountered and dispersed a portion of Imboden's command on their way to reinforce Echols. He captured twenty-five prisoners in this skirmish. I am happy to inform you that there is not at this [illegible] organized force of rebels within the bounds of [illegible] of West Virginia. I also send you a copy of a telegram just received from General Sullivan.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier General.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., November 18, 1863.

General Kelley:

My cavalry, under command of Colonel Boyd, 21st Pennsylvania cavalry, have returned, having been up the valley to near New Market, fighting Gillmore and White's commands at Mount Jackson, bringing in twenty-seven prisoners, two commissioned officers, ninety head of cattle, three four-horse teams, besides thirty tents and all the horses and equipage of the prisoners. He destroyed a number of tents and a quantity of salt. The men helped themselves to a wagon-load of tobacco, about five hundred pounds. Our loss was two men killed, three men wounded, and three missing.

J. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier General.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—Prize money for the following vessels is being collected and paid at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 437 Walnut street, Philadelphia, by Messrs. Joseph E. Devitt & Co.—Augusta, James Adger, Aurora, Alabama, Albatross, Amanda, Bohlen, Brazilliera, Brooklyn, Bienville, Bainbridge, Blunt, William Bacon, Cuyler, J. S. Chambers, Connecticut, Cambridge, Canandaigua, Dale, De Soto, Ethan Allen, Flag, Flambeau, Gem of the Sea, Gemsbok, Huntsville, Harriet Lane, Huron, Itasca, Iroquois, Jamestown, Keystone State, Kanawha, Kingfisher, Kittatinny, Lackawanna, Mohawk, Mercedita, Montgomery, Massachusetts, M. Vassar, Mount Vernon, New London, Northern Light, Niagara, Norwich, Owasco, Octorora, Pocahontas, Roebuck, Roanoke, Savannah, Santiago de Cuba, Stettler, Seneca, Somerset, South Carolina, Sciota, S. Knapp, Sea Foam, Susquehanna, Seminole, St. Lawrence, Santee, Sam. Houston, Sagamore, St. Louis, Tahoma, Unadilla, Union, Vandalia, Wissahickon, Wabash, Water Witch, Wachusett, and others. Officers and seamen discharged from the service can receive the amounts due them on application, with their discharges, as above, or, if residing at any distance, by correspondence.

Second Edition!

FRIDAY, FIVE O'CLOCK, A. M.

GETTYSBURG.

The Grand Ceremonies.

ANIMATED DESCRIPTIONS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE LOCALITY.

Full Narrative of the Proceedings.

IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE CEMETERY.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

EXCITEMENT ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THE DEDICATORY PRAYER.

Speech of the President.

Flag Presentation, and Speech by Gov. Seymour.

Description of the Locality.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Cemetery Hill, where the celebration took place yesterday, is immediately beyond Gettysburg, in a northwesterly direction, on the heights overlooking the town, and an old battered gateway, which made some pretensions to architectural style in the days of the past, shows the spot now consecrated to the memory of American freemen. The gateway alluded to fronts the entrance to the old cemetery, the National Cemetery being located contiguous thereto. It contains a tract of some twenty acres. The design was prepared by Wm. Saunders, Esq., an accomplished landscape gardener, and the popular superintendent of the propagating garden in this city. Some two thousand bodies have been interred in the new graves, and if the plan of Mr. Saunders is carried out the cemetery cannot fail to be one of the most beautiful places of the kind in this country. The graves are arranged in a semi-circular form, sections allotted to each of the States engaged in the memorable action at Gettysburg, ready to be marked with headstones, giving the names, company, &c., to which the soldiers belonged. A monument, to be erected on some conspicuous part of the grounds, will command a splendid view of the surroundings, and a fine panorama of the battle-field will be presented. As we approach Cemetery Hill we see evidences of the fearful battles of July. The houses are dotted with musket balls, the marks being still fresh and ragged. Some of the buildings are perforated with balls, and we noticed one particularly, in which the rebel sharpshooters took refuge, riddled through and through, until it seems to be little more than a ruin. It will be remembered that Gettysburg itself is directly within the line of battle, and along its main street a rebel division was formed on the 2d and 3d of July. The outer row of houses was used as a defence. The fight, in which a large portion of both armies was engaged, took place in the space intervening between Gettysburg and Cemetery Hill. A low stone wall mounts the crest of the hill. It is said to have been, in military phrase, the key of the position.

When the corps of General Reynolds, which had advanced on the town on the 1st of July, was compelled to fall back, they occupied Cemetery Hill, and our line of battle was formed from thence towards the southwest, to a chain of hills called the Round Top, and towards the northeast, at a place known as Spangler's Spring. It is not necessary to enter into details of events so familiar to every reader of a newspaper. The battle field still retains evidences of the carnage. It is visited by thousands of sight-seers, and every spot of interest was the centre of groups of curious men and women.

Cemetery Hill itself, with its long circular lines of newly made graves; Culp's Hill, where the Louisiana Tigers and the division of General Ewell made that desperate effort to break our wing; the Emmittsburg road, where Longstreet's corps made its unavailing attempt to force Sickles, Sykes, and the Pennsylvania Reserves over from the crest of hills, were all studied, as it were, with a sordid and sorrowful interest.

The most magnificent part of the battle-ground is the position known as Little Round Top. About two miles in a southwesterly direction from Cemetery Hill a high and graceful peak towers above the surrounding landscape. Although it is November, it is covered with verdure, and the greenness may be seen for miles around. When we looked upon it the mists had cleared away, leaving it as bright and clear as if it had been a morning in May. This is called Round Top, and immediately on the peak an American flag may be seen flying. At its foot lies what might be called the valley, and immediately beyond it, at a distance of one hundred feet, is a rocky declivity, an intervening elevation which is known as Little Round Top. We cannot conceive anything more rugged than this spot. Large masses of rock cover its sides, and the pedestrian finds it almost impossible to travel from spot to spot without embarrassment and difficulty. The descent is easy. Immediately beyond is a plain. At a distance of about a quarter of a mile another hill arises, covered with trees. These lands and the rugged defile which overlooks them will be remembered at all time to come as one of the most curious scenes in the history of Pennsylvania. Little Round Top was the stronghold of the Pennsylvania soldiers, and they held it for about forty-five hours; here they sustained that impetuous charge of Reynolds' column, and, driving around its side with their gallant General Crawford, drove them into the woods, and ended the battle by a magnificent display of valor. We were told that hundreds of rebels fell in this plain, and that upon that hill the rebel General Barksdale met his death. Looking at the almost inconceivable nearness of the two positions, and remembering that the columns were so close that they could almost see each other's features, we can conceive how terrible the contest must have been, and we can afford to pay a tribute of respect [illegible] misguided followers of the brave [illegible] gave up their lives to the cause of treason. [illegible] ing on the Round Top the country for miles [illegible] is visible, forming, as it does, one great picture, with the ridge towering above; in the distance Gettysburg, hidden almost from view by the hills on which the battle took place, and the distant seminary, near which Reynolds fell, seem like milestones. From this eminence the hill and battle field of Gettysburg lies before the observer as if it were the page of a fairly printed book. Looking to the left you may see the headquarters of General Lee, and to the right the headquarters of General Meade. We may see the long line of woods in which the rebels formed their attack; the intervening valley over which the battle took place, and the chain of crests and groves which the Federal soldiers occupied, and which they defended with successful gallantry. Even as a work of nature nothing could be more beautiful than the landscape, and the beauty of nature seemed to have had a sad and holy tinge when it was remembered that here many thousands of our gallant men gave up their lives for their country. In the centre of this picture lies Cemetery Hill, and around it is the battle-field of Gettysburg. It was here that the celebration took place.

Narrative of the Proceedings.

(From another Special Correspondent.)

As we have telegraphed you, Marshal Ward H. Lamon, Chief Marshal upon the occasion of the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, left Washington on Tuesday morning at fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock, accompanied by a number of gentlemen who were to act as his special aids. Through the courtesy of President Garrett and Wm. P. Smith, Esq., of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a special car was provided for the accommodation of the party.

At 1 o'clock the Marshal and his staff reached Baltimore. From this point they rode to the Eutaw House, where a sumptuous dinner, provided by Captain Smith, was partaken of. At 3 o'clock the party proceeded on a special car over the Northern Central railway as far as Hanover Junction, arriving there at about 7 o'clock. At this point, in consequence of the neglect of the officers of the Hanover Junction and Hanover and Gettysburg roads to provide for the conducting of the party to the latter named point, they were obliged to lay over until 7 o'clock the next morning. Captain Ichleberger, who had charge of the branch roads between the Junction and Hanover, was repeatedly telegraphed to during the night, but persistently refused to extend any courtesy to the Marshal and his staff, although a locomotive and car were standing idle at the Junction, and the road was reported clear to that point (Hanover.)

At half-past 8 o'clock the party reached Gettysburg, and immediately repaired to the Eagle Hotel, where quarters were provided for them. At this hotel the Ohio delegation also had their quarters.

As the town was entered on Wednesday morning little or no excitement was perceived among the inhabitants, and but few persons from a distance had yet arrived. Flags were suspended from a number of the private buildings, and opposite the office of David Wills, Esq., the gentleman who has had charge of the arrangements at Gettysburg, a large flag, which was the gift of the ladies of Gettysburg, lazily floated out from a tall flagstaff.

Although we have said that at the date but few persons had reached the town, yet nearly all the rooms were engaged at the hotels, and a number of private residences were temporarily thrown open for the accommodation of strangers from the different cities of the North and from Pennsylvania. During the early part of the morning successive showers of rain fell, but as the day advanced the skies brightened, and the sun shone out in all its autumnal splendor.

As may be imagined, the memorable battle field of Gettysburg was the first point visited, and, during the day, hundreds of people flocked to Cemetery, Seminary, and Culp's Hills, some on horseback, but the majority of them in carriages, or whatever species of vehicle the town afforded. At these points of interest many lingered until the shades of evening approached, seemingly loth to leave the ground consecrated by the blood of those heroes who fought, and died, and found a grave there. Many were the relics conveyed from these sacred spots, in many cases, even so trifling a memento as an oak leaf, or a twig from one of the fallen branches, suddenly lopped off by those leaden missiles of death and destruction.

Several trains connecting with those from Baltimore arrived during the day, and, by night, there was quite a perceptible increase in the population of the town. The President's train did not arrive until 10 o'clock. A large crowd was waiting at the depot. When the car containing the President and a number of members of his Cabinet officers came in, the party was loudly cheered and followed to the residence of Mr. Wills, where the President and his Cabinet officers stopped.

Meeting at the Court-House.

At 8 o'clock, a meeting of the Marshal and his aids for completing the arrangements for the proceedings was held at the court-house. Hon. Joseph Casey was called to the chair, and Hon. S. Newton Pettis and Mr. Hedrick appointed secretaries. At the suggestion of Marshal Lamon, the first business brought before the meeting was the calling of the roll, the following named gentlemen answering to their names:

Special Aids to the Marshal.

Honorables Jos. Casey, A. B. Olin, S. N. Pettis, P. C. Shannon, W. A. Nowell, B. B. French, G. B. Lincoln, C. M. Soleler, Robert Lammon; Colonels S. P. Hanscom, A. P. Chipman, Jno. Hay; Major George D. Brastow; Captains H. A. Scheetz, A. S. H. White; Thos. Lloyd, S. B. French, Jr., Jno. Mattingly, Nathan H. Barrett, W. M. Bahan, Levi Scorey, Major Jno. F. Tobias, B. P. Snyder, Hugh B. McCauby, W. L. Church, W. Y. Selleck, S. S. Hendricks, Jno. Van Renworth, M. E. Flanagan of California, William Brooke, Colonel J. G. Stevenson, General E. C. Carrington, Colonel Henry O. Kent, Alex. Stevens, Master Percy Gordon, Jno. M. Barclay, Judge M. W. Tappan.

Marshals Appointed by the Governors.

New Hampshire—Col. J. S. Walker, M. W. Tappan, L. D. Stevens.
Maine—Charles Clark, B. W. Norris.
Vermont—C. P. Bradford.
Massachusetts—John S. Keys and John M. Clark.
Rhode Island—Thomas W. Hart and Wm. M. Hall.
New Jersey—Colonel Murphy and —— Hamilton.
Pennsylvania—Governors Pollock and Johnston (special).
Ohio—Colonel Lofland and George D. Senter.
Maryland—Charles Findley and S. P. Barry.
Illinois—Colonel Church.
Michigan—Colonel Charles Dickey.
Wisconsin—W. G. Sellick.
California—Cornelius Cole and T. B. Shannon.
Virginia—Colonel J. T. Close and Josiah Mallard.

United States Marshals.

Charles Clark, Maine.
John S. Keys, Massachusetts.
W. Bonifant, Maryland.
Earl Sill, Ohio.
Charles Dickey, Michigan.
Colonel D. G. Rose and Major Blake, Indiana.
General E. Ruffner and General Le Roy Kramer, West Virginia.
W. P. Alcorn, (West District,) Pennsylvania.
Hon. A. P. Usher, District of Columbia.

Serenade to the President.

About 10 o'clock in the evening, a band of music and a large concourse of citizens proceeded to the residence of David Wills, Esq., who, we believe, first conceived the idea of a National Cemetery, and who had the honor of entertaining the President, Mrs. Lincoln and son, and several members of his suite, and gave him a serenade. Hon. Edward Everett was also the guest of Mr. Wills. In response to repeated cries, Mr. Lincoln appeared at the window, and spoke in substance as follows:

Speech of the President.

Fellow-citizens: I appear before you simply to thank you for this reception. The inference is a fair one that you would listen to me if I were to make a speech to-night. You would like to hear something substantial, but cannot for the best of all reasons. I have nothing substantial to say. It is best for a person in my position to say nothing that is foolish, and the surest way to avoid that generally is to say nothing at all. Therefore, I beg you to permit me to stop here, without going one step further.

Secretary Seward's Speech.

The crowd then assembled at the residence of Dr. Harper, adjacent to that of Mr. Wills, where Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Blair, and others, were located. Mr. Seward being loudly called for, that gentleman appeared and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am now 60 years old and upwards, and I have been in public life during forty years of that time. This night is the first time that ever anybody in the State of Maryland was ever willing to listen to my voice, [a voice, "This is Pennsylvania,"] or in Pennsylvania, so near to the border of Maryland, and the reason was I saw, forty years ago, opening before this people a graveyard that was to be filled with brothers who fell in mortal political conflict, and I knew the cause hurrying them on to that dreadful strife was slavery, and when I did lift my voice it was to warn them to remove that cause if they could by peaceful and constitutional means, and so avert the catastrophe of civil war which has fallen upon the nation. [Applause.] I am thankful that you are willing to hear me at last. I thank my God that I believe this strife is going to end in the removal of that evil which ought to have been removed by peaceful means and deliberate councils. [Applause.] I thank my God for the hope that this is the last fraternal war which will fall upon the country that has been vouchsafed to us by Heaven; the richest, the brightest, the most beautiful, the most magnificent, the most capable of a glorious destiny of any country that God has ever given to any human race; and that when that cause is removed, simply by perishing, as the cause and the agent of a treason that is without justification and without parallel, thenceforth we shall indeed be a Union—one country, having only one hope, one ambition, and one destiny. [Applause.] Then, to-morrow, if we have not known it before, we shall know that we are not enemies, but that we are friends and brothers; that this Union is a reality, for it is one common country; and we shall mourn, I am sure, with equal sincerity over the grave of the misguided insurgent whom we have consigned to his last resting-place, and pity him with the same sincerity and the same heartfelt grief that we mourn over the brother by whose hand, raised in defence of the Government to which we all owe allegiance, that misguided brother fell; and when we part, to-morrow night, let us remember that we owe it to our country, that we owe it to mankind, that this war shall have a triumphant conclusion in the establishment of a democratic government upon the simple principle that whatever party or portion of the nation shall prevail in our election, that party shall be respected and maintained in power until it shall give place, upon another trial, and after another verdict, to a different party of a different portion of the people. [Applause.] Without that let me tell you that you are drifting at once and irresistibly to the very verge of the destruction of all government. With that principle this Government of ours will be the best, the first, and the happiest in the world, and may be, and, so far as we are concerned, will be, immortal. Good night. [Cheers and applause.]

Other Serenades.

The band lingered around the residence for some time, and a fine quartette glee club also treated the distinguished visitors to several choice airs. At a later period of the evening Colonel Forney, who was stopping at a private residence, was also serenaded, to which he replied, and was followed by Wayne McVeagh, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Pennsylvania.

Arrival of Governors.

Owing to the detention of the Hanover Junction railroad and the poor facilities for accommodating the largely increased amount of travel, the special train from Harrisburg, containing the Governors of the various States and military dignitaries, which left Harrisburg at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, did not arrive at Gettysburg until 11 o'clock in the evening. Among the passengers were Governor A. G. Curtin; Hon. John Brough, Governor-elect of Ohio; and ex-Governors Tod and Dennison of the same State, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York; Governor Boreman, and Governor Pierpont, of Virginia; Hon. Simon Cameron; Major Generals Stoneman, Stahl, Doubleday, and Irwin; Colonel Armstrong, Adjutant General Russell, Lieutenant Colonels J. Boyd Parker, Craig Biddle, Green; Colonel Quay and others, representing the various military establishments of Vermont, Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York.

Scene on Wednesday Night.

During the night of Wednesday the excitement approached a climax. It was almost an impossibility to enter any of the hotels, and when you did it was at the expense of a torn coat or a crumpled hat. The serenaders to the different gentlemen we have spoken of had the effect of gathering large crowds in the streets; and here, too, the scene was animated. The night was a beautiful one, the temperature was cool, yet pleasant, and the stars shone out in all their brilliancy. Among the crowds upon the street and the hotels it was noticed that hundreds of the visitors were from the country adjacent to Gettysburg. Accommodations, of course, were scarce, and we fancy that scores of individuals were obliged to sleep in the parlors of the different private residences, and other rooms opened for the accommodation of visitors. It was long after midnight before the town went to bed—or, rather, the inhabitants of the town—and all retired dreaming of the festivities of the following day.

Thursday Morning.

Long before it was daylight scores of people made their appearance upon the streets, running hither and yon in quest of a place to breakfast, or to secure accommodations for the day. At this early hour the prospects were that the day would be a rainy one; the atmosphere was hazy and the air was cool and penetrating. As the day advanced, however, the sky became brighter, and by nine o'clock the sun shone out brilliantly.

All was hubbub and confusion. Marshal Lamon's headquarters, at the Eagle Hotel, was besieged by an anxious crowd in search of their regalia, and to be provided with horses. In front of Mr. Wills' residence a large crowd had assembled, where they eagerly waited to catch a glimpse of the President as he emerged from the house on his way to the Cemetery.

By 9 o'clock hundreds of persons were wending their way to the Cemetery, many of them not caring to witness the procession, being more anxious to secure good places of observation upon the grounds. The Marshal, with his aids, was galloping in all directions through the streets, while fragments of the military and of Masonic orders were observed forming at every point. The streets along which the procession was to pass were lined with people.

Arrival of the Procession.

It was half past 10 o'clock when the head of the column made its appearance on the ground. The firing of a salute from the guns of the 5th New York artillery announced its arrival, and immediately a rush was made for the crowd surrounding the platform, some of these individuals succeeding in "breaking ranks" and in forcing their way up to the front of the platform. The staging erected upon the grounds was directly in a line with the entrance to the Cemetery. Upon this, at desks, were previously seated the representatives of the press. The President rode up to the platform on horseback, and immediately dismounted. He was accompanied by Hon. Mr. Usher, of the Interior Department, Secretaries Blair and Seward, Generals Cameron, Couch, Stahl, Doubleday, Schenck, and Gibbons. James L. Reynolds, Esq., Quartermaster General of the State of Pennsylvania, brother of the lamented General John Reynolds, was also present upon the occasion. The rest of the procession came in order, as already published.

After all had taken their seats upon the platform, Birgfeld's band, of Philadelphia, performed a solemn dirge; after which the Rev. Mr. Stockton, chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

O God our Father, for the sake of thy Son, our Saviour, inspire us with thy spirit and sanctify us to the right fulfillment of the duties of this occasion. We come to dedicate this new historic cemetery as a National cemetery. If all departments of the One Government which thou hast ordained over our Union of the many Governments which thou hast subordinated to the Union be here represented; if all classes, relations, and interests of our blended brotherhood of people stand severally and thoroughly apparent in presence; we trust it is because Thou hast called us; that Thy blessing awaits us, and that Thy designs may be embodied in the practical result of incalculable and imperishable good. And so, with Thy holy apostle, and with the Church of all lands and ages, we unite in the ascription, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Mercies and the God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

In emulation of all angels, in fellowship with all saints, and in sympathy with all sufferers, in remembrance of Thy works, in reverence of Thy ways, and in accordance with Thy word, we love and magnify Thine infinite perfections. Thy creative glory, Thy redeeming grace, Thy providential goodness, and the progressive richer and fairer developments of Thy supreme, universal, and everlasting administration.

In behalf of all humanity, whose ideal is divine, whose first memory is Thy image lost, and whose last hope is Thy image restored, and especially in behalf of our own nation, whose history has been so favored, whose position is so fearless, whose mission is so sublime, and whose future is so attractive, we thank Thee for the unspeakable patience of Thy compassion, and for the exceeding greatness of Thy loving kindness.

In contemplation of Eden, Calvary, and Heaven, of Christ in the God on the cross and on the throne: nay, more, of Christ as coming again in all subduing power and glory, we gratefully prolong our homage by this altar of sacrifice, on this field of deliverance, on this mount of salvation, within the fiery and bloody line of these mountains of rocks, looking back to the dark days of fear and trembling, and to the rapture of relief that came after, we multiply our thanksgiving and confess our obligations to renew and perfect our personal and social consecration to Thy service and glory.

Oh! had it not been for God, for lo! our enemies, they came unresisted, multitudinous, mighty, flushed with victory, and sure of success, they exulted on our mountains, they revelled in our valleys, they feasted, they rested, they slept, they awaked, they grew stronger, prouder, and bolder every day: they spread abroad, they concentrated here, they looked beyond this horizon to the stores of wealth, to the haunts of pleasure, to the seats of power in our Capital and chief cities. They prepared to cast the chains of slavery around the form of freedom, and to bind life and death together forever. Their premature triumph was the mockery of God and man. One more victory, and all was theirs: but behind these hills was heard the feeble march of a smaller but still persevering host. They hurried day and night for their country's sake, footsore, wayworn, hungry, thirsty, faint—but not in heart—they came to dare all, to bear all, and to do all that is possible to heroes. At first they met the blast on the plain, and bent before it like the trees; but then, led by Thy hand to these hills, they took their stand on these rocks, and remained as firm and immovable as they. In vain were they assaulted. All art, all violence, all desperation failed to dislodge. Baffled, bruised, and broken, their enemies retired and disappeared. Glory to God for this rescue. But oh! the slain in the freshness and fullness of their young and manly life, with such sweet memories of father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children, maiden and friends, from the coasts beneath the Eastern star, from the shores of Northern lakes and rivers, from the flowers of Western prairies, from the homes of the midway and border they came here to die for us and for mankind. Alas! how little we can do for them.

We come with the humility of prayer, with the pathetic eloquence of venerable wisdom, with the tender beauty of poetry, with the plaintive harmony of music, with the honest tribute of our Chief Magistrate, and with all this honorable attendance, but our best hope is in thy blessing. O Lord our God bless us. O our Father, bless the bereaved, whether absent or present. Bless our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. Bless all our rulers and people. Bless our army and navy. Bless the efforts to suppress this rebellion, and bless all the associations of this day, and place, and scene forever.

As the trees are not dead, though their foliage is gone, so our heroes are not dead though their forms have fallen. In their proper personality they are all with Thee, and the spirit of their example is here. It fills the air, it fills our hearts, and, as long as time shall last, it will hover on these skies and rest on this landscape, and pilgrims of our own land, and from all lands, will thrill with its inspiration, and increase and confirm their devotion to liberty, religion, and God.

The Oration.

Music was again performed. The orator of the day, Hon. Edward Everett, was then introduced to the vast audience.

[The oration appears on our first page.]

At the close of the oration, which occupied about two hours and a-half in its delivery, a dirge was sung by the Union Glee Club of Baltimore. The President then appeared at the foot of the platform, and upon being introduced by the Marshal, was vociferously cheered by the vast audience. He then spoke as follows:

Speech of the President.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting-place of those who have given their [illegible] nation might live. [illegible] we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. [Applause.] The world will little heed

long remember what we say; but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause.] And it is for us living to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried forward. [Applause.] It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from this honored day we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion. That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom. [Applause.] And that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Applause.]

Return of the Procession.

The choir of one of the Gettysburg churches then sang a dirge, after which the benediction was pronounced. The vast audience then separated, and the President and his Cabinet officers, with other honorable gentlemen already mentioned, accompanied by a strong military escort, proceeded back to the town.

Flag Presentation—Speech of Governor Seymour.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the 6th New York regiment of heavy artillery, Colonel Murray, was marched to the temporary residence of General Schenck. Governor Seymour presented a handsome silk regimental standard, accompanying the gift with the following speech:

Soldiers of New York: We love our whole country without reservation, but, while we do so, it is not inconsistent with that perfect and generous loyalty to love and to be proud of our own State. This day, when I took part in the celebration that was to consecrate yonder battle field, while I felt, as an American citizen, proud of my own country, and proud of the gallant services of her citizens of every State, nevertheless my eye did involuntarily wander to that field where lie the glorious dead of our own good and great State. And when I return to see marching before me your manly and sturdy column, not knowing you belong to New York, my heart did quicken, and my pulse tingle to learn that you were acting under commissions issued by myself; and I am most proud and most happy that I have this opportunity, in behalf of the merchants of our great commercial city of New York, to present to you this glorious banner, which has been sent as a token of their confidence in your loyalty, and your courage and your fidelity in the hour of danger.

Sergeant, I place these colors in your hands in the full confidence that they will be borne through every field of triumph, of toil, and of danger, in a way that will do honor to yourselves, to the great State which you represent, and the still greater country to which we all belong.

May God bless you as you serve your country on the distant fields of danger. (Applause.)

We find in these glorious fields you left behind you that you are not indifferent to this conflict—are not indifferent to the welfare of the whole Union. I do not doubt, therefore, that when you shall return from your dangerous fields of duty, you shall bring back this standard, to be placed among the archives of our State, with honorable mention of the services her sons have performed. I do not doubt that though it may perhaps be returned torn and stained, yet it will still be more glorious and with glorious recollections clustering around it.

In concluding these remarks, I ask in return of the men of New York to give three cheers for the Union of our country and three cheers for the Flag of our land.

It is calculated that at least twelve thousand strangers were in town during the day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel—"Meg Merrilies," "A Devilish Good Joke."

Miss Lucille Western is the recipient of a complimentary benefit to-night, tendered her by her numerous admirers now in the city. She will appear for the occasion in her great character of *Meg Merrilies*, in which she is the acknowledged superior in America. Besides this, she will appear as *Sir Seneca*, in the capital farce of "A Devilish Good Joke." This is an excellent bill, and will fill the house to overflowing.

We are to have a genuine sensation next week, in the production of the much-talked-of and long desired drama of "Leah, The Forsaken," which had such an unprecedented run at Niblo's Garden, New York, last spring. The exclusive right to play it in Washington has been purchased conjointly by Mr. Grover and Miss Western, who are making lavish expenditures in the preparation of new scenery, properties, machinery, dresses, and everything to insure as great a success for the play as it met with in New York.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, Tenth street, near E.—"A Husband at Sight," "Catching an Heiress," "The Manager's Daughter."

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Highwayman's Last Crime," "Painter's Illusion," Kathleen's Irishisms, Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

"ANYBODY BUT A SOLDIER."—In the cars, the other night, as we were looking for a seat, just before leaving Philadelphia, (a large number of soldiers being on their way hither,) a stranger very politely motioned us to a seat, saying, as we returned thanks for his attention, "Anybody but a soldier." Noticing our surprise at the remark, he added, smiling, "I mean nothing offensive, for I have been a soldier myself." Nothing more was said, but we could not refrain from falling into a train of reflections apposite to a soldier's life. We fear there were some persons in that car—not many, we trust—who would rather have had Satan himself beside them than a "soldier." We fear so, because we have heard, [illegible] once, the remark, "the shoulder-[illegible] hateful to the people." True, none but the enemies of their country could say this, and, therefore, the true soldier, if he hears any similar observations, should pass it by as the idle wind, but upon those who are not "soldiers" is devolved a solemn duty, and that is, to rebuke any such "flings" as we have mentioned, and to manifest by deeds as well as words, our appreciation of the numberless sacrifices made by those who are battling for our country's integrity and honor.

THE SEASON OF LECTURES.—We are about entering on the lecture season, and, judging by the success which has, thus far, attended their delivery in other cities, we may anticipate for those who design coming among us a profitable series, provided the subjects chosen are popular, the style of lectures nervous and graphic, and the points well worked up. A prosy lecturer is everybody's abhorrence; and we have had, in years past, a great many of them, so many, indeed, that for a time lecturing fell into contempt. This season, we trust, will witness a new order of things. New men should come on the platform, and when old ones appear, they should make their bow, as it were, in a new suit of clothes, and impart new ideas in crisp, pithy sentences, such as start the blood, thrill the mind, and electrify the heart. The hearer of an animated lecture, such as we have hinted at, retires from the hall where it was delivered another man. He feels that his time has not been misspent, that his thoughts have been diverted into channels which run so swiftly that there is no time for stagnation. He is gratified with the lecturer, pleased with himself, and inwardly, if not openly, resolves to go again.

SOLDIERS DIED.—The following deaths have occurred in the hospitals in and around the city. They were all reported at the office of Captain Harts: Jacob Glassburner, 1st Virginia artillery; Wm. Gleyd, 19th Maine; Christopher Connell, 1st regiment Invalid corps; Charles E. Lawrence, (rebel,) 57th North Carolina; James M. Oliver, quartermaster's hostler; Israel May, 7th Virginia; Freeman D. Amidon, 50th New York engineers; John Bivier, 90th Pennsylvania; Robert Johnston, 121st New York; Michael Brennan, 6th Maine; Isaac Scott, 143d Pennsylvania.

MEETING OF THE TREASURY HANDS.—Last evening a meeting of the various trades employed at the Treasury extension was called at Temperance Hall, on E street, between Ninth and Tenth. But few responded, as the call had not been made sufficiently public. A portion of the committee were present, but made no report. It was announced that the Secretary of the Treasury had acceded to their demands, which was received with evident satisfaction. All the trades on the extension have united in a Union. Another meeting will be called during the early part of next week.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST YESTERDAY.—We noticed yesterday a number of flags at half mast in token of the solemn ceremonies at Gettysburg, but the display was not as general as was desired or expected. Many of the public buildings strangely neglected to comply with the request made on the subject. If ever there was a time for an exhibition of the symbols of mourning, yesterday was the day. We but bring reproach upon ourselves when we omit to honor the memory of those who have fallen that the nation might live.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.—The general court-martial of which Major Gaines has been acting as Judge Advocate, and which has been in session for a long time, adjourned sine die yesterday. A large number of cases have been tried. The court has been presided over by General J. P. Slough, Colonel Albert Warey, and General Wm. Hays. It convened on the 6th of last August.

PROMENADING AND SHOPPING.—The ladies, the past few days, have taken advantage of the fine weather and have [illegible] the avenue and the streets generally quite live[ly] [illegible] the afternoon, especially, the promenaders have [been] very numerous, and storekeepers have been [illegible] busy.

TROOPS ARRIVED.—The following troops have arrived at the Soldiers' Rest: 33 conscripts for the 14th New Hampshire regiment, 40 men of the 2d and 7th Wisconsin regiments, going home after recruits; 34 men of battery A, Maryland volunteers; 63 of 2d battalion of Invalid corps.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.—The 153d New York volunteers, Colonel Davis, and the 157th regiment of Pennsylvania, Major Addicks, were relieved from duty in this city yesterday. They are ordered to hold themselves ready to move at a moment's notice.

SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.—James McCann, George Donaldson, and Wallace Kelly were arrested yesterday by Captain Todd for selling liquor to soldiers. They were locked up last night in the Central Guard-house.

SENT TO THEIR REGIMENTS.—Yesterday morning between fifty and sixty deserters were sent to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac, from Forrest Hall.

FOUNDLING.—A newly-born colored child was found yesterday morning in an alley on south B street, between New Jersey avenue and First street. It was taken in charge.

TRYING TO SELL HIS COAT.—A soldier named Horace O. Shain, of the 1st Vermont cavalry, was yesterday arrested by Lieutenant Berry for being drunk, and trying to sell his coat. He was committed to the "Central."

WITHOUT A LICENSE.—John Haskins was committed to the Central Guard-house last evening for selling liquor without a license.

DISORDERLY.—Joseph H. Bennett, of the 2d New York artillery, was committed to the "Central" yesterday afternoon for being drunk and disorderly.

PERSONAL.—Mr. George Law, of New York, is in the city, stopping at Willard's.

General C. R. Graham and Major General E. R. S. Canby and wife are at the Metropolitan.

DISCHARGED.—Ernst Loeffler, proprietor of Loeffler's Garden, has been released from the Central Guard-house.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CHIEF JUSTICE CARTTER.

In this court yesterday the Sickles' cut off case—Cook & Sickles, use of George Mattingly, versus the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company, was continued.

Argument of counsel consumed considerable time again on questions of the admissibility of particular testimony, and, altogether, there have now been filed twelve bills of exceptions to rulings of the court in that connection.

About one-half the sitting was taken up with the further hearing of the testimony of Mr. Isherwood, chief of the Engineer Bureau of the Navy Department, called by defence (as shown in the previous day's proceedings) to prove that the experiment made on board the steamer Columbia was, in view of physical laws, of no value as a test of the Sickles' cut-off in the saving of fuel.

The examination extended to the question of the action and value of different valves and cut-offs: and the gist of Mr. Isherwood's explanations and declarations, as an expert, was, that there had been little or no improvement upon the old throttle-valve upon steam-engines, that though, mathematically considered, the cut-off appeared to be a certainty, yet, when applied, physical laws came into play and counteracted the effects—condensation then taking place. He mentioned the various scientific deductions in this connection.

Chief Justice Cartter has not yet decided whether he will dismiss or hear the appeal in the Wilson sewing machine interference case. All the distinguished counsel in the case from New York have returned to that city, and when the Chief Justice determines the question as to whether he has jurisdiction, they are to be telegraphed the result.

The court adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

Stock and Money Market.

To Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market in this city yesterday:

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
U S coup 6's of '81	109¼	110¾	U S 1yr cfs	98	98¾
do 6's registered	...	...	Am Gold coin	150	...
do 7 3-10 Tr N's	106	106¾	Certificate Checks	99	...

New York, November 19.

FIRST BOARD.

U S Coupons	109¾	U S Certif. (new)	98½
U S 7 3-10	106½	Gold	152⅞

CITY ITEMS.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of "10,000 Agents wanted" to sell some beautiful National Battle Pins, just got out by J. Barnet & Co., 237 Pennsylvania avenue. We have examined some of the specimens, and have never seen anything more unique or beautiful of the kind.

OFFICIAL.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. November 17, 1863.

Circular, No. 101.—As complaints have been made that errors have occurred in the enrollment of the national forces by the omission of persons whose names should have been enrolled, and by the addition of names of persons who, by reason of alienage, and for other causes, ought not to have been enrolled, and, as it is desirable that the Department should have such information as may be necessary in order to do full justice to all parties, it is hereby ordered—

1. The Board of Enrollment of each district shall have printed lists of the names and residences of all persons enrolled in each sub-district prepared and exposed to public view, in at least five places in each sub-district, and in as many more as the Board may deem necessary. Names will be placed upon these lists in alphabetical order.

2. Public notice will be given by advertisement upon the list of names and in the newspapers, that any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for next draft, liable to military duty on account of, first, alienage; second, non-residence; third, unsuitableness of age; fourth, manifest permanent physical disability.

3. Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to do military duty, whose names do not appear on the enrollment list, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment, who shall thereupon direct the enrolling officer of the sub-district in which the parties reside to ascertain the facts and enroll the persons so reported, if they are found to be subject to enrollment. These may avail themselves of the privilege of appearing, as specified in paragraph 1, as if they had been originally enrolled.

4. Boards of Enrollment will use all diligence in collecting the necessary information and making the requisite notes to perfect the enrollment list.

5. Boards of Enrollment will hear cases as provided in paragraph 2, until the 20th of December, 1863, after which no cases will be heard. As soon as possible thereafter, a report of proposed corrections will be made out according to the printed instructions, and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General.

6. The names and residences of those proposed to be stricken off or added will be written upon sheets of consolidated enrollment lists (forms 37 and 38,) and transmitted to the Provost Marshal General for the purpose of correcting the lists on file.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

no20 1t

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Frederick Hertel has been appointed Consul for the Kingdom of Hanover, at Chicago, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations, in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State. no20-1t

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 22.

The sale of Liquors is prohibited in the following localities, in addition to those named in Special Orders No. 9, from these headquarters, of date November 4, 1863:

Square 141, so much thereof as fronts on G street.

Squares 232, 233, 257, 263, 269, 270, 297, 298, 326, 327, 352, 353, 384, 385, 386, 409, 410, 433, 434, 462, 463, 492, 531 and Squares O and D on Maryland avenue, in vicinity of Government Railroad, Depots, and Storehouses.

Squares 500, 504, 544, 545, 546, and 547, in vicinity of Sixth and Seventh street wharves.

Squares 531 and 362, so much thereof as front on Louisiana avenue, in vicinity of Central Guard-House.

Upon the Mall, in the vicinity of the Monument and Government Cattle Yards; or upon any place in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant, Carver, Stone, Columbia College, Campbell's, Lincoln, Douglas, Emory, or Armory Square Hospitals. The penalty for violation of this order will be the same as specified in Special Orders, No. 9.

By command of
HENRY B. TODD,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

A. S. BAKER,
Lieutenant and Adjutant. no13-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY, NO. 434 PENN. AVENUE.—Have you paid a visit to this celebrated establishment since it has been elegantly refitted and furnished? If not, call at once and see his new collection of *Imperial Photographs*. Also, Card Vignettes and Photographs in Oil and Water Colors. His collection of Photographs numbers over fifteen thousand, being the largest in this country. no20-4m

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on disease, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. oc12-3m*

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOCKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanized Rubber, a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain. ly1-tf

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black or Natural Brown*, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. ly25-dly

THE ONLY PLACE where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, is at H. A. Hall's India Rubber Warehouse, 310 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. [illegible] all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice. ly13-d&3tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

RARE BOOK.

TO SUTLERS AND PURVEYORS

NATIONAL COURSE,

WANTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE,

TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.

JOHN T. FORD............Proprietor and Manager.
(Also of Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore.)

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20,
BENEFIT OF
MISS EMMA WEBB.

THREE GRAND PLAYS THIS EVENING.

The performance commences with
A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
After which
CATCHING AN HEIRESS.
To conclude with
THE MANAGER'S DAUGHTER.

In Preparation.
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
LITTLE GIPSY,
COLLEEN BAWN,
INVISIBLE PRINCE.
And other gems no20 1t

GROVER'S THEATRE.
Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER................DIRECTOR.

A GRAND GALA NIGHT!

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT
To the beautiful, accomplished, versatile actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
Tendered by a large number of the leading citizens of Washington, and a host of her admirers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.

A MAMMOTH BILL
Has been several days in preparation for this express occasion, being one that will display to the finest advantage the great versatile genius of this unequalled artiste, who will appear in
TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.

First time in Washington of Miss Western's great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES,
In which the acknowledges no superior, and but one equal, in the person of MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, an acknowledgment made by that lady in a complimentary note to Miss Western, upon a late occasion, in Boston.

CITIZENS! STRANGERS! ALL!
Don't fail to go to Grover's to-night, for there you will see a Devilish Good Joke perpetrated by Lucille Western upon Ben Rogers, before the performance concludes.

MR. CHARLES SOPPITZ,
With his unequalled Orchestra, will enliven the occasion with some of his most delightful selections.
Grover's entire Great Dramatic Company will appear upon this occasion.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 20, 1863,
Will be performed the thrilling three-act play of
MEG MERRILIES!
Meg Merrilies..................Miss Lucille Western
Performance to conclude with the brilliant comedietta of
A DEVILISH GOOD JOKE.
Sir Seneca..................Miss Lucille Western

RATES OF ADMISSION.—Dress and Parquet Circles, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.
To-morrow night, JACK SHEPPARD.
The manager wishes to impress the public with the importance of the great event that is to occur at this theatre next week—the production of the great play of LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, in a manner only equalled by its original production at Niblo's Garden, New York. no20 tt

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL

AMUSEMENTS.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

J. GRAU'S
NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

MR. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give in this city
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
With grand scenes from operas, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23d, 24th, and 25th, on which occasion the following eminent artistes will appear on the same evening:

MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,
The celebrated prima donna and lyric tragedienne, from the principal Opera Houses in Europe. Her first appearance in this city.

M'LLE PAULINE CASTRI,
The distinguished cantatrice. Her first appearance in this city.

M'LLE MORENSI,
The favorite contralto.

SIGNOR LUIGI STEFANI,
The celebrated tenor.

SIGNOR MORELLI,
The renowned baritone.

Conductor and Musical Director.............SIG. MUZIO

ADMISSION—Orchestra and Balcony, $1 50; Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Parterre, 50 cents.
Seats for the Orchestra and Balcony may be secured, without extra charge, at Metzerott's Music Store, No. 120 Pennsylvania avenue. Sale of tickets to commence on Friday, Nov. 20. no13-d&5tf

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!

Fronting Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Hamblin & Co.............Proprietors
Fitz Simmons...........Stage Manager and Advertiser

THE GREAT MUSIC HALL!
AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS!

Flattering reception by the public of the new stars,
M'LLE CHERRY PETRIE,
HARRY CLIFFORD,
HARRY CHUBB,
and
BILLY KANE.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE OLD FAVORITES.

GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Unprecedented success of the last new Sensation Drama,
THE FRENCH SPY,

This evening, Fitz Simmons' version (author of the "Belle of Washington," and twenty other popular and successful dramas) of the grand military spectacle,
THE FRENCH SPY.
M'lle Cherry Petrie as ....The Arab Boy
Introducing the Splendid Company in full strength, with a new and brilliant
PROGRAMME OF ATTRACTIONS.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence at 8.
Monday afternoon and evening, benefit of Messrs. Maffit and Bartholomew.
Wednesday, Grand Matinee.
Thanksgiving afternoon, "The Belle of Washington." no20 1t

CANTERBURY HALL

CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,

THE POPULAR
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,

Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street,
In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels.
SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.

WILLIAM E. SINN...............Manager and Proprietor.

INAUGURAL WEEK
OF THE
THIRD YEAR
OF
AMERICA'S GREAT LEADING AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION.

THIS EVENING,
THE ABSORBING DRAMA, ENTITLED THE
HIGHWAYMAN'S
HIGHWAYMAN'S
LAST CRIME!
LAST CRIME!

WITH THE FOLLOWING UNEXAMPLED CAST.
The Golden Farmer..............Mr. J. S. Edwards
Jemmy Twitcher..............Mr. Geo. K. Edeson
Old Mob..............Mr. H. W. Eagan
Hammer..............Mr. H. W. Williams
Wm. Harvey..............Mr. J. S. Clarke
Elizabeth..............Miss Lillie Bracden
Mrs. Hammer..............Miss Lucy Clifton
Louisa..............La Petite Ella
Officers, Peasants, &c., by the dramatic company.

DURING THE EVENING,
J. H. CHILDERS,
J. H. CHILDERS,
J. H. CHILDERS,
J. H. CHILDERS,
The Great Military Sensation, will appear in his Astonishing Performances with the Musket.

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
In some of her Original Songs, Irishisms, Caricatures, &c., and her celebrated Vocal Terpsichorean Specialty,
THE IRISH CURE.
THE IRISH CURE.

MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
In new Ballads and Graceful Dances.

A most Charming Ballet, arranged by
MONS. GUILLAUME FOUCHS,
entitled the
PAINTER'S ILLUSION.
PAINTER'S ILLUSION.
PAINTER'S ILLUSION.
PAINTER'S ILLUSION.
Introducing the famous
ALBUM OF BEAUTY,
ALBUM OF BEAUTY,
LILLIE BRANDON, KATE HARRISON,
JULIA SICHMOND, LUCY CLIFTON,
M'LLE JENNIE, LA PETITE ELLA, &c., &c.

CHARACTERISTIC OLIO
EMBRACING
NEGRO SONGS,
FARCES,
BURLESQUES,
DANCES, &c.
BY
THE GREAT PROTEAN COMPANY.

THE WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

TRUNK, VALISE AND BAG MANUFACTORY.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,

DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES, FROM PARIS AND NEW YORK.

MISS SANFORD has opened an elegant assortment of Infants', Misses', and Boys' Fancy Dress Hats; Ladies' Riding and Walking Hats; Rich Evening Hats for the Opera and Theatre, [illegible] Dress Caps and Head-Dresses, also, French Corsets and Hoop Skirts, all of the newest Fall designs. No. 4 Market Space, next door to Perry's, Pennsylvania avenue. no14-3md

PAPER HANGING.

No. 486 PAPER HANGINGS No. 486.

No. 486. Window Shades No. 486.
No. 486. Oval Picture Frames. No. 486.
No. 486. Picture Cord and Tassels. No. 486.

Terms Cash.

A Choice Selection at

J. MARKRITER'S,

No. 486 Seventh street,

se7-2md&6t Eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall.

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GOLD and VELVET,
GOLD STAMPED, and
MEDIUM PRICED
GOLD PAPERS.

Also a variety of Glazed and Blank Papers at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FIREBOARDS,
PRINTS,
STATUES,
CENTER PIECES, &c., &c.

New and Beautiful Designs, Gilt Band Window Shades, Buff or any required Style or Size of Shade Made to Order.

OVAL PICTURE FRAMES, warranted to be Gilded with Gold Leaf.

The Handsomest Assortment in the District from the Best Manufactory in the country. Also, an assortment of Dark Wood Frames, with a beautiful variety of small-sized Oval and Carte Visite Frames of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture.

PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS.

Different Sizes and Colors, Picture Rings, Nails, &c.

Purchasing exclusively for cash, the above goods, according to their quality, will be disposed of as low rates as they can be purchased for in the District. No misrepresentation made to effect sales.

A call solicited from those needing the above goods. Terms Cash.

J. MARKRITER.

Please remember the number—486 Seventh street, [illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON HOTELS.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE, [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, [illegible]

THE WAVERLY, [illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL [illegible]

EBBITT HOUSE [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

CARPETS, OILCLOTH, HEARTHRUGS, MATTING, AND HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS IN GENERAL.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE SALES.

SALE OF LANDS

FOR

UNPAID DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given that the several Tracts or Lots of Land situated in the State of South Carolina, hereinafter described, have become forfeited to the United States by reason of the non-payment of the direct taxes charged thereon, under the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, and an act entitled, "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and that the same will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, December 1, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the Custom-House building at Port Royal, Hilton Head Island, St Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, and State aforesaid, and that the sale of the same will be continued from day to day until all of said Lots and Tracts of Land are finally disposed of.

The following is a description of said lands forfeited as aforesaid, together with the valuation of the same, and the amount of the quota of said tax and penalty charged upon each of said tracts or lots of land respectively:

HILTON HEAD Island, St Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina.

No. 1. "*The Point,*" including "Bob Island," said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Elliott; bounded north and northeast by Broad river, southeast and south by Fish Hall, southwest by Seabrook, and northwest by Skull creek.

No. 2. "*Pine Lands,*" owner or owners unknown, bounded by "the Point," "Fish Hall," "Grass Lawn," "Cherry Hill," "Marshland," "Honey Horn," "[illegible] field," "Cotton Hope," and "Seabrook."

No. 3. "*Fish Hall,*" said to be or to have been owned by General Drayton; bounded northeast by Broad river, southeast by Coggins Point and Springfield, southwest by Grass Lawn, northwest and north by "the Point."

No. 4. "*Coggins Point*" and "*Springfield*" said to be or to have been owned by Wm. Pope; bounded northeast by Broad river, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Grass Lawn, and northwest by Fish Hall.

No. 5. "*Grass Lawn,*" said to be or to have been owned by Richard Pope, bounded northeast by Springfield and Fish Hall, northwest by Pine Lands, southwest by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

No. 6. "*Matthew's Land,*" sometimes called "Number Four," said to be or to have been owned by Frank Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Marshland and Chaplin, northwest by Cherry Hill.

No. 7. "*Cherry Hill,*" said to be or to have been owned by Mrs. Pope, bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BOOKS.

Scott's Military Dictionary, $6
Casey's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols. $2 50
Cavalry Tactics, (by authority,) 3 vols. $3 50
United States Tactics for Colored Troops, $1 50
United States Infantry and Rifle Tactics, with questions. By Lieut Col H B Wilson. $1 10
Army Officers' Pocket Companion, $1 50
Jomini's Art of War, $1 50
Schalk's Art of War, $1 75
Scheibert's Campaign of 1862, '63, $1 75
Coppee's Evolutions of the Line, 50c
do Battalion Drill, 50c
do Field Manual of Courts-Martial, 75c
Revised Army Regulations to June, 1863, $1 50
Ordnance Manual, $2 50
Instructions in Field Artillery, $2 50
Manual of Heavy Artillery, 75c
Roberts's Hand Book of Artillery. New edition. $1
Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery, $4
Patten's Artillery Drill, 25c
do Cavalry Drill, 25c
do Infantry Drill—two parts in one—50c
Company Clerk, $1
Rebellion Record—from 1860 to October, 1863, with Maps, 25c
Commentary Blank Books, regulation size, made on good paper
Field Order Books, 75c
Sergeants' Roll Books, 75c
New Gospel of Peace—parts 1st and 2d—25c each
Seaman ship. By Luce. $10

. The above, and all Military and Naval Books mailed free of charge on receipt of publishers' prices.

Catalogues of Naval, Military, and Miscellaneous Books sent by mail, when requested, free of charge.

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
no14-d&St 334 Pennsylvania av.

NEW BOOKS!! NEW BOOKS!!!

My Farm of Edgewood, by Ike Marvel. $1 50.
Reveries of a Bachelor, by Ike Marvel $1 25.
Dream Life, a Fable of the Seasons. $1 25.
The Yankee Boy from Home $1 25.
Merivale's History of the Romans. Vol. I, $2.
Speeches and Lectures of Wendell Phillips $2 50.
Hospital Sketches, by L. M. Alcott, 50 cents.
Just published and for sale by

HUDSON TAYLOR,
Bookseller and Stationer,
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PHILP & SOLOMONS,

BOOKSELLERS, ARMY STATIONERS, PRINTERS,

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

332 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Have constantly on hand—
All Military and Naval Works.
New and recent Publications.
Army Stationery, all kinds.
Field Order Books.
Field Manifold Writers.
Company Roll Books,
General Order Files.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., [illegible]

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH. [illegible]

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL AT WHOLESALE, [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAMES McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT SALE OF FURS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, November 24 and 25, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the second floor of our Auction Rooms, corner of Tenth and D streets, we shall sell a large assortment of Furs.

The stock consists of Hudson Bay, Mexican, Bermuda, and River Sable, Mink, Grecian, Stone-Martin, Royal Ermine, German and Russian Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, French and Canadian Mink, and every description of Fashionable Furs, in Carriage and Cardinal Cloaks, Talmas, Cardinal Capes, Half and Quarter Capes, Collars, Victorines, etc.

ALSO,

A great variety of Misses' and Children's FURS; Sleigh Robes of Black, Polar, and Hudson Bay Bear, Wolf, Raccoon, Fox, Gianette, etc.

ALSO,

A variety of Gents' Collars, etc.

This stock has been received from one of the oldest established Fur Houses on Broadway, New York, and can be relied upon as the goods have been manufactured this Fall for the best city retail trade, and are of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday afternoon next, and the goods arranged for examination on Tuesday morning, and until the hour of sale.

Terms cash. JAMES McGUIRE & CO.,
no 19 [illegible] Auctioneers.

BY JAMES McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THREE DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON SOUTH A STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS EAST.

On Friday afternoon, November 27, at 4 o'clock, on the premises I shall sell by virtue of a deed of trust duly executed and recorded, lot No. 13, in square 761, fronting 55 feet and ½ inch on North A street, between Second and Third streets east, running back 136 feet and 1 inch to a 30 foot public alley, divided into three building lots of 18 feet 4 inches each, fronting on North A street.

Terms, one third cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Conveyance at the cost of the purchaser.

JAMES ADAMS, Trustee.

JAMES McGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers.
no 19-d & S 9t

BY W. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Peremptory sale of a Valuable FARM, MILL, and WATER PRIVILEGE, in Prince George county, Maryland, at Auction.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25 h, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, on the premises that Valuable Farm known as a part of "Greenwood Park," enlarged the residence of the late J. H. Sansbury, and about two miles from the Old Fields, and adjoining the farms of D. Page [illegible], the late Dr. Crawford, Albert Berry, and Z. Beall, and containing two hundred and twenty acres of rich dark loam, very productive for Tobacco and Grain. The improvements consist of a nearly new and comfortable Frame Dwelling-house, a Mill, with a good stream of water, Barns, Stables, Corn and Ice Houses, Quarters, and all necessary outbuildings.

Terms: One-fourth cash, $300 of which must be paid at sale; balance in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, bearing interest, and secured by a deed of [illegible]

BY J. C. McGUIRE & CO., [illegible]

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., [illegible]

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO., [illegible]

SUTLERS and BAKERS, ATTENTION! [illegible]

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. [illegible]

SHOW CASES. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, October 28, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1. From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley and other depots that may be established during the above years on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2. From Forts Leavenworth and Riley in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3. From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2 and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No 1. .... $100,000
2. 200,000
3. 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes Nos. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS [illegible]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS H. FORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible]

FITCH, HINE & FOX, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, [illegible]

JOHN JOLLIFFE, [illegible]

WILLIAM HALSTED, [illegible]

GOLD WINDOW SHADES [illegible]

HENRY POLKINHORN, [illegible]

STEAMBOAT LINES.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY.—The steamers THOMAS COLYER, Captain [illegible], MARY T. BAILEY, Captain [illegible], and YOUNG AMERICA, Captain Hollingshead, on and after THURSDAY, October 1, commence their regular trips between Washington and Alexandria at 5 o'clock in the morning, making trips every hour during the day, until 5 o'clock in the evening.

Baltimore Sun copy, and send bill to this office. oc26-tf

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

[illegible]

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT

[illegible] VIA FORTRESS MONROE

THROUGH IN FORTY HOURS.

[illegible] liberal patronage which this line has received from the business men and citizens of the District and vicinity during the short time which has elapsed since its establishment, has induced its managers to make PERMANENT arrangements for its continuance.

An ocean steamship, having superior accommodations for freight and passengers, will hereafter positively leave PIER 15, East River, foot of Wall street, New York, and the COMPANY'S WHARF, foot of High street, Georgetown, every

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Other steamers will be dispatched whenever the convenience of shippers requires.

The trips of the regular ships will in all ordinary cases be made between the ports of New York and Georgetown within forty-eight hours.

The greatest care used in the handling and storage of freight, and every convenience afforded to shippers preferring to use their own cartage.

Insurance is taken by the best Companies on goods shipped by these vessels, at the lowest rates.

The BALTIMORE, Captain Lewis.
The EMPIRE, Captain Hunter.
The SALVOR, Captain Mott.
The JAS. S. GREEN, Captain Marchos

now compose the regular line.

Without detracting from the merits of any other route, this Company now offers to shippers the facilities for receiving their goods from the North in a shorter time, at a cheaper rate, and in a safer manner than any other line.

Connections have been made on the most favorable terms, and without payment of commission, with all the leading lines from New York—North, East and West.

Small packages, such as are usually sent by Express, taken at ordinary freight rates, and promptly delivered.

Gentlemen with their families going North for the Summer will find this a pleasant route, as the facilities for safe transportation of horses, carriages, and furniture are unsurpassed.

Especial attention will be given to the comfort of sick and wounded officers and soldiers, who will by this route avoid all the fatigue of railway travel and frequent changes of cars.

By the closest attention to the interests of its patrons, by promptly attending to every complaint, and by energy and promptness in all the details of its business, the managers of this line will endeavor to merit a continuance of the patronage which has already been so liberally given to it. It is intended to be a permanent line, [illegible]

RAILROAD LINES.

1863. 1863.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WITH ITS CONNECTIONS

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE TO ALL THE WESTERN CITIES.

SPEED, SAFETY, AND COMFORT!

STONE BALLASTED, AND FREE FROM DUST

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH FROM BALTIMORE.

Three Daily Trips from

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG,

Two of them making

CLOSE CONNECTION AT HARRISBURG

With Trains on the

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

And forming

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

From

WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

To all points in the

WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

For Through Tickets apply at the Office of the Northern Central Railroad Company, N. E. corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and at Calvert station, Baltimore.

SPLENDID SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS—SMOKING AND SALOON CARS ON ALL THE TRAINS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passengers will take the 6.00 A. M. and 6.20 P. M. trains connecting in Baltimore with the 9.10 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. trains on the Northern Central Railroad, and arrive in Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M. and 2 A. M., there making close connection with the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for all parts of the West.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, *by railroad direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD."

WILLIAM BROWN,
Agent Northern Central Railroad.

ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pennsylvania

L. L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania

H. H. HOUSTON,
ma3-d&3tf General Freight Agent, Philadelphia

STOVES.

STOVES. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER. [illegible]

PRODUCE.

THE NEW COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MARKET HOUSE. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN. [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD. [illegible]

MEDICINAL.

HORACE HATCH, M. D. [illegible]

FOR SALE. [illegible]